Pinyin language

Pinyin is a <u>Grassfields language</u> spoken by some 27,000 people in the Northwest Region of Cameroon.

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Phonology

Consonants

Pin	ıyin	
Region	Northwest Region, Cameroon	
Native speakers	25,000 (2001) ^[1]	
Language family	Niger-Congo Atlantic- Congo	
	Benue–Congo	
	Southern Bantoid	
	Grassfields	
	Eastern	
	Ngemba	
	Pinyin	
Language codes		
ISO 639-3	pny	
Glottolog	piny1238 (htt p://glottolog.o rg/resource/lan guoid/id/piny12 38) ^[2]	

Consonants

Phoneme	Allophones	Environment	Orthography	
р	р		, ,	
	p ^h	Before /u/ in an open syllable.	(p)	
	b	After /Ņ/.	(b)	
	β	Between vowels within a root.		
t	t		(t)	
k	k	Beginning of words and of roots within words, and after /Ņ/.	(k)	
	?	Only C found at ends of words.	⟨'⟩	
kw	kw		(kw)	
I	1	In roots.	(1)	
	٢	In suffixes.	⟨r ⟩	
	d	After /Ņ/.	(d)	
γ	γ		(gh)	
	g	After /Ņ/.	⟨g⟩	
Χ _m	gw	After /Ņ/.	⟨gw⟩	
f	f		(f)	
S	S	halaftan kul	(s)	
ts	ts	/ts/ after /n̥/.	⟨ts⟩	
Z	Z		(-)	
	dz	After /Ņ/.	⟨z⟩	
ſ	ſ	It Claster by	(sh)	
t∫	t∫	/t∫/ after /n̞/.	(ch)	
3	3		(zh)	
	dʒ	After /Ņ/.	(j)	
m	m		(m)	
n	n		(n)	
'n	ŋ		(ny)	
ŋ	ŋ		⟨ŋ ⟩	
Ņ	mηή	Homorganic with following C. Carries tone.	(m), (n)	
w	w		⟨w⟩	
Ч	Ч		⟨ẅ⟩	
j	j		⟨y ⟩	

Sequences are:

py (mby), ly (ndy), ty, ky, ngy, my, k \ddot{w} , ng \ddot{w} (= lk^w j, g^w jl) pw (mbw), lw (ndw), tw, tsw, chw, shw, sw, zw, zhw, nw, nyw, ηw

All noun and verb roots begin with a consonant; initial vowels are necessarily prefixes. Only /a, $\dot{\pm}$ / occur in prefixes or at the beginning of words, and only /ə/ occurs in suffixes. / $\dot{\pm}$, y/ do not occur at the ends of words.

Vowels

Vowels

Phoneme	Orthography
i	i
у	u
ε	е
a	a
Э	0
u	u
ə	ə
i	i

All known long vowels may occur medially or at ends of words, none at the beginning, though long $/\varepsilon$, y/ε are not attested. Long vowels are written double: aa, $\partial \partial$, ii, $\dot{j}\dot{j}$, oo, uu. Diphthongs ie, $i\partial$, $\dot{j}\partial$, $u\partial$ take a single tone.

<u>Tones</u> are high, mid, low, rising, falling. They are written as in IPA, apart from low, which is not written: \dot{a} \bar{a} \dot{a} \dot{a} \dot{a} . Falling tone is largely confined to suffixes, and rising tone is rare, found only on a few nouns such as $t\check{a}$ 'father'.

References

- 1. Pinyin (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/pny/) at *Ethnologue* (18th ed., 2015)
- 2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Pinyin" (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/piny1238). Glottolog 3.0. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
- The Pinyin Orthography Guide (http://www.silcam.org/download.php?sstid=030401&folder=do cuments&file=PinyinOrthographyRevised2005.pdf) (NJECK Mathaus MBAH & Stephen C. Anderson, 2005)

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